CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. Charlotte, (N. C.) May 12, 1837. NO. 345.

J. [illegible], Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

o DOLLARS, if paid in advance,
e Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within
months.
ee Dollars, if not paid until the end of the

failure to notify the Editor of a wish to dis-
e, at the end of the year, will be considered
ew engagement.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an
t for the Journal, and is authorized to receive
y and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY. 1837.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
iday,	[illegible]	[illegible]
turday,	[illegible]	[illegible]
unday,	[illegible]	[illegible]
onday,	[illegible]	[illegible]
uesday,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
hursday,	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOON'S PHASES.

For May, 1837.

	D.	H.	M.
New	4	1	48 aft'n.
First	12	12	18 aft'n.
Full	20	2	7 morn.
Last	26	6	48 even.

THE FARMER.—By T. G. Fessenden.

Let monied blockheads roll in wealth—
  Let proud fools strut in state—
My hands, my homestead and my health,
  Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor fib, nor feign,
  To please old Mammon's fry;
But independence still maintain
  Of all beneath the sky.

Thus Cincinnatus at his plough,
  With more true glory shone
Than Cæsar with his laurelled brow,
  His palace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care,
  Are bold ambition's lot;
But those intruders never dare
  Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blessed with fair competence, I find
  What monarchs never can—
Health and tranquility of mind,
  Heaven's choicest gift to man.

A CORN MEAL RUSK.

Among the many delicacies in the form
read, which render the enjoyment of
kfast so acceptable, we know of none
e deserving of notice than the one pre-
d according to the following recipe:
Take 6 cupsful of corn meal, 4 of wheat
r, 2 cupsful of molasses, and 2 table-
oonful of the solution, or one teaspoonful
e powder of *sal eractus*, mix the whole
ther, and knead it into dough; then make
cakes; bake them as you would pone,
three fourths of an hour, and you will
e one of the most grateful descriptions
read that ever graced the table.—*Far.*
Gardener.

Genius vs. Labor.—'Of what use is all
r studying and your books?' said an
est Farmer to an ingenious artist. 'They
't make the corn grow, nor produce
etables for market. My Sam does more
d with his plough in one month, than
can do with your books, and papers in
year.'
What plough does your son use?' said
artist quietly.
Why he uses ——'s plough, to be sure.
can do nothing with any other. By
g this plough, we save half the labor,
raise three times as much as we did
h the old wooden concern.'
The artist quietly again turned over one
his sheets and showed the farmer a draw-
g of the lauded plough saying, 'I am the
ventor of your favorite plough, and my
me is ——.'
The astonished farmer shook the artist
artily by the hand, and invited him to call
the farm house and make it his home as
liked.

Anecdote of the Cat.—A physician of
was in July 1800, requested to in-
into a murder that had been commit-
on a woman of that city. In conse-
ence of this request, he went to the habi-
on of the deceased, where he found her
nded lifeless on the floor, weltering in
blood. A large white cat was mount-
on the cornice of a cupboard, at the far
d of the apartment, where he seemed to
ve taken refuge. He sat motionless with
eyes fixed on the corpse, and his atti-
de and looks expressing horror and af-
ght. The following morning he was
nd in the same station and attitude, and
en the room was filled with officers of
stice, neither the clattering of the soldiers'
ms, nor the loud conversation of the com-
ny, could in the least degree divert his at-
ntion. As soon, however, as the suspect-
persons were brought in, his eyes glar-
with increased fury, his hair bristled, he
rted into the middle of the apartment,
here he stopped for a moment to gaze at
em, and then precipitately retreated un-
r the bed. The countenances of the as-
ssins were disconcerted, and they were
w, for the first time during the whole
urse of the horrid business, abandoned by
eir atrocious audacity.

There is one noble trait observable in
ankind all over the world. The man who
s been unjustly injured excites the sym-
thy of his fellows, and nothing advances
cause so much as the persecution of its
pporters. The world cannot become whol-
depraved while such is the disposition of
ankind.—[*Pearl.*

REFLECTION ON WOMEN AND FLOWERS.

We never behold young and lovely females tending flowers, that we are not struck with the great appropriateness of the association. Pure and untainted by the vices of the world, they are the proper guardians and fitting protectors of the emblems of the loveliness and virtues of which they are the living depositories. In the spring tide of existence, their moral and intellectual endowments are just budding and shooting forth, whilst their physical charms are growing into that state of matured grace and perfect fulness which cause them to be loved and admired. Their feelings are in all their freshness, unscathed by the chilling influences of disappointed hopes or unrequited affection, and manifest themselves with an ardour unchecked by the dictates of jealous prudence, or the wary suggestions of calculating, self-protecting interest. For them to think, is to give utterance to their thoughts; and to feel, is to give form and expression to their emotions, with a guileless simplicity unconscious of the possibility of misconstruction, and fearless, because unsuspicious of ill natured misapprehension. In the blossoming flower may be seen the exquisite tints of their own fairness and beauty—in the natural tastefulness of the arrangement of its leaves and spreading shoots, emblems of their own heaven born graces. Whilst like them they are lovely beyond expression, like them must they bloom for the appointed season and like them decline into the sear and yellow leaf of existence. To both the term of being is short and exposed to infinite vicissitudes. The breath of the north wind may ere long scatter before it the yet young and tender beauties of the one, or the scorching rays of the mid-day's sun cause them to shrivel and fall, to be trodden under foot; whilst of the other, all the charms and budding promise may be destroyed by the ruffian whisper of a censorious world or the blighting influences of passions unrestrained. Fair and fragile alike, it is proper they should accompany one another, and happy is it for her, who learns from such companionship how exquisitely beautiful and how unspeakably delicate is female loveliness, which to be preserved must be guarded with more than a miser's care.—[*Balt. American.*

ADVICE TO THE LADIES.

A woman never appears so truly amiable as in retirement, where her virtues shine with double lustre. Do not imagine that, by running to public places you will have a better chance of marrying. If a woman be ever so beautiful, being seen to often, makes her cheap in the eyes of men. She who is but rarely seen, men covet most to see; and her chance of being happily married is consequently much the greatest.

A CURE FOR THE GOUT.

'Well done, father,' said Sam; 'take care, old fellow, or you'll have a touch of your old complaint, the gout.' 'I've found a soverin cure for that, Sammy,' replied Mr. Weller, setting down the glass. 'A sovereign cure for the gout!' said Mr. Pickwick, hastily producing his note-book, 'What is it?' 'The gout sir,' replied Mr. Weller, 'the gout is a complaint as arises from too much ease and comfort. If ever you're attackted with the gout, sir, just you marry a widder as has got a good loud woice, with a decent notion for usin it, and you'll never have the gout agin. It's a capital prescription, sir; I takes it reg'lar, and I can warrant it to take away any illness as is caused by too much jolity.' Having imparted this valuable secret, Mr. Weller drained his glass once more, produced a labored wink, sighed deeply, and slowly retired. "Well, Sam, what do you think of what your father says?" inquired Mr. Pickwick, with a smile. 'Think, sir!' replied Sam; 'why I think he's the wictim o' connubiality, as Blue Beard's domestic chaplain said, with a tear of pity, ven he buried him.'—[*Pick. Papers.*

EXCELLENT ADVICE.

The more quietly and peaceably we get on, the better for ourselves, and the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if any one cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, to quit his company; if he slanders you, take care so to live as that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest and best way is, generally, just to let him alone. There is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way, of dealing with the wrongs we meet. Try it.

Boston Fair.—At a late Fair in Boston an accomplished and beautiful young lady was attracting all eyes to her table, when a paid off sailor "bore down" towards her, with strong symptoms of becoming a purchaser of some of the rich articles before her. He drew from his pocket a ten dollar note, and, after looking steadfastly upon the lady, he laid the money on the table, and was about to withdraw. "Will you not take some articles for your money?" said the lady. The honest fellow turned again towards her, and looked; then, with an expressive hitch, sheered off—"No; I've had my money's worth."

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS EVENING TIMES.

THE PRINTER.

There he stands at his case; his eyes are fixed on his copy, while his fingers, obedient to his will, collect the letters from their various boxes, and place them together so as to form words, sentences, complete articles of news, politics, or literature. The musician at the piano can hardly compete with the printer in the rapidity and precision of his digital motion. Like the pianist who plays with his music book and instrument before him, the printer sees and comprehends at a glance the ever varying results his fingers must produce, and does not hesitate a moment to perform the necessary action with the rapidity of lightning. Like notes from the instrument, every letter, every pause, every stop, is called forth in its proper place till complete ensemble is formed which the memory can treasure up, and which the mind can conceive and digest. But how different are the final effects produced in these two instances! The musician creates a series of melodious and harmonious sounds, which please the ear for a moment and die away; the feelings gay or sad, desponding and enthusiastic, mild or violent, are excited for the moment—but the charm soon ceases, and nought but the recollection of past pleasures or pain remains upon the mind. But the printer's labor bears everlasting fruit; he spreads before mankind the arena of knowledge, and works with the sages in the laboratory of reason; he sends messengers to every one of the human family; he invokes all men to behold the beauties of truth, and seeks to make the mass of mankind conscious of those immutable rights with which man is invested at his birth by nature and by nature's God. The printer has been, since the fifteenth century, the faithful and most active auxiliary of learning. That day the printer first struck off a sheet from a rough block of types—from that day we may date the universal spread of knowledge, and the gradual disfranchisement of mankind from the bonds of ignorance, superstition, and oppression. From that day has man gradually advanced to the general enjoyment of free, enlightened, and republican institutions; from that day, royalty and its concomitants began to decay, and fair liberty to grow in their place.

I might continue to show, in detail, the correctness of the general outline I have drawn; but the immense benefits which the art of printing has conferred upon mankind, have been described by abler and more eloquent pens than mine. Let me present a single hypothesis: suppose that the great protectiveness, and teacher of all arts and sciences—suppose that the art of printing had never been discovered, at what a stage of progress would we now find natural philosophy, astronomy, mechanics, navigation, and many arts which conduce so effectually to the comfort and preservation of mankind? Where would now be those liberties we hold so dear? Yet in the womb of futurity. The discoveries of a Newton would have been the treasure of an exclusive few. Watt and Fulton would, perhaps, have never learned the first principles of mechanics; and Franklin might never have read a book, nor published a single principle tending to the independence of his country.

The ancients of Greece and Rome certainly numbered some great and wise men; but, beyond the circle in which these learned men moved, how few received a glimpse of science; how few ever learned to read; and how difficult it was to obtain instruction or books. Now, through the agency of printing, our means of acquiring knowledge are unlimited, and its dissemination is universal. The consequence is, that a greater number labor to unravel and make useful the secrets of nature, and the progress of mankind towards perfection is a thousand times more rapid.

The printer, as an individual, comes directly under the constant influences of the instructive and liberal art he professes. The printer reads more, and possesses more varied and general information, than the theologian, lawyer, or avowed philosopher. It is the printer's trade to read constantly, day after day, during his whole life; he earns his daily bread by reading—ay, and reading slowly and carefully, for he must follow and put the works we read into type letter by letter; he must dwell awhile upon every sentence. Does the merchant know the prices of cotton and other goods in distant countries—the intelligence is perused by a printer before a merchant touches it. Does the politician discuss the affairs of nations—he owes his knowledge to the printer, who is always ahead of him in point of information. Does the physician study the work of some profound Esculapius—let him look at the title page, and he will see that he owes the work to a printer, who has read it over and over to see that not a letter is wanted, not a comma is out of place. The same may be said of the lawyer, the minister, and the scientific mechanic. The printer stands at the door of all their learning, and holds the keys which open it.

The printer is a great traveller. There are few printers in the United States who have not visited every State in the Union. They are sure of finding a printing office in every village, and consequently do not hesitate to travel wherever their fancy may lead them, sure of finding in their brother typographers friends ready to assist them, give them work, or obtain a situation for them.—The printer is consequently thoroughly acquainted with his country, in general and in detail; none can know better or speak of it more correctly.—Sometimes he crosses the Atlantic; and, while he prints geographies and books of travel, he takes occasion to view with his own eyes every part of the old and new world.

The printer is alway a good grammarian; and it frequently happens that men whose productions are esteemed by the public, owe it to the printer that they are not written down asses. Often, very often, does it happen that manuscript is put into the hands of the type-setter full of gross grammatical errors, sentences devoid of sense, and without a single point or capital letter. When this has passed through his hands, the errors are corrected, the punctuation and capitals are all set in their proper places. The conceited author finds himself all at once a grammatical and logical writer, and basks in the sun of popularity, which he owes to some unobtrusive son of Guttemberg. He takes care not to give credit to the proper person; but, on the contrary, should some of his blunders remain uncorrected, he is sure to lay them all to the charge of the "ignorant printer;" such is the false and unjust phrase ignorant writers frequently use.

No trade, class, or profession, except those of law and physic, has furnished a greater proportion of learned and distinguished persons than the printer's craft. From the day of Franklin to the present time, our legislative halls, our places of honor, have been ornamented by talented and eloquent printers. The bar is often indebted to the printing office for some of its ablest members; in this city we have living and prominent examples of the fact.

The printers, wherever they can unite a sufficient force, generally form themselves into a society for the mutual protection, and for the purpose of assisting each other in cases of need. These societies fix the rates of wages, the hours of work, and provide for the sick and unfortunate. They bind themselves by the strictest and most honorable rules to preserve the dignity of their art, and to defend each other against the injustice of grasping employers. If a printer should dishonor his trade, or work under wages, he is immediately stigmatized and disowned. It is very rare that a printer can be induced to dishonor the pledges he has given to his fellow-workmen.

The printer is essentially a democrat—that is to say, opposed to the aristocracy of riches; and though so far above the generality of artisans in knowledge and talent, yet he is proud of being called a mechanic; and he frequently boasts that his subsistence is earned by *the sweat of his brow.* Yes, ye proud nabobs, who loll in your carriages, and who would disdain to touch the hard hand of a mechanic; learn that there are mechanics who are by far your superiors in every thing which elevates mankind above the brute. I know of many graduates of college who might be made to blush for their ignorance by the mechanic they despise. But the boast of these proud aristocrats must gradually fall beneath the power of the press: and it is probably that, when the laboring classes of Europe and America will claim their true rank in society, and will call for the enjoyment of more equal rights, their spokesman will be a PRINTER.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The Causes of the Present Money Pressure.

A commercial tornado is again sweeping over the country, with unequalled violence, prostrating long established houses, which were generally deemed safe from the vicissitudes of trade, while those of more limited notoriety have yet succeeded in escaping the fury of the tempest. Thus far, we are glad to say, the citizens of this place are unscathed, though the ravages of the storm are approaching towards us—a few of the Richmond capitalists being numbered among its victims, while some others are supposed to be "tottering to their fall."

As usual, in such times, almost every one is gazing on the wide-spread ruin, and speculating upon the causes that have produced it.

Fortunately for the country, there is no *National Bank* now in existence, to whose sudden contraction of its previous over-issues the calamity can be attributed, for the purpose of securing its recharter, in the midst of a panic of its own creation—there is no President to be turned out, by attributing to his "war upon the currency" the evils, the existence of which are too fearfully apparent to be denied—and no aspirant to the successorship, who expects to avail himself of the public discontent, produced by the existing calamities, and the apprehension of still greater, to reach the heights of power. The absence of these extraneous causes, as well as a more effectual remedy for the consequences of the convulsion which is shaking commercial credit to its foundations, and puncturing the inflated bladders that have so long cheated the public eye, as with golden visions of permanent and progressive prosperity.

What are the probable causes of this extraordinary spectacle? "Speculation and overtrading," exclaims one. "Speculation, drugged to madness, by the overflowing cup, more fatal than that of Circe, which *the banks* have pressed to its lips," says the Plaindealer, a most inveterate enemy of the U. States Bank. True—but who called these banks into existence? Is not their great increase in number and the great augmentation of their capitals ascribable exclusively to the downfall of the National Bank? In 1830, the number of Banks in the United States was 330; now there are upwards of 800! In 1830, the banking capital of the United States was in round numbers, $165,000,000; now it is $380,000,000!! This rapid and extravagant augmentation of fictitious capital, it will not be denied, is the direct and inevitable consequence of the downfall of the United States Bank. It is equally certain that, no longer under the watchful supervision of a central and controling power, and each bank at liberty to regulate its own issues, the anxiety to realize large profits, and the spirit of rivalry thus engendered, has expanded the credit system to its utmost point of tension, until, in the natural course of events, the links begin to snap asunder, confidence is destroyed, capitalists hoard their means, the banks, instead of continuing their discounts, commence curtailing their debts, "the natural bond of brotherhood is dissolved," and the cry of "Save himself who can!" is upon every tongue.

The wild speculation in the public lands is another, and most influential cause, in producing the existing pecuniary embarrassments. The following Table of Receipts at the Treasury, from this source, will show the rapid increase in the amount of capital thus invested:

In 1829,	$972,059	In 1833,	$4,972,284
1830,	2,329,356	1834,	6,099,981
1831,	2,479,658	1835,	14,757,600
1832,	3,115,376	1836,	24,000,000

The question here arises, how has this immense amount of capitol been so long diverted from the ordinary channels of trade, and invested (as a large portion of it has unquestionably been,) in unproductive property, without leading, even before this time, to a general explosion? An able writer in the 'Philadelphia National Gazette' satisfactorily answers this question. After showing the evil results of the removal of the Deposites in 1833, from the Atlantic Cities to the Southern and Southwestern States, throwing into those States a new and foreign capital, and thereby affording facilities to the Deposite Banks to make loans to speculators and others, in addition to what they were otherwise able to loan, he says:

"These loans made by the Western and Southwestern Deposite Banks, constituted the capital with which new Banks were created, and with which speculators were enabled to embark in the inordinate purchase of public lands.

"These inordinate purchases of public lands created a fresh and greatly augmented accumulation of revenue in the Western Deposite Banks; which being loaned out over and over again, as the President's Message informed us, furnished another set of speculators with the means of over-trading in land, until finally a fund was created, *from sales of land alone,* which amounted, in the years 1834, '35, and '36, to the enormous sum of $44,857,661, which was upwards of *thirty four millions of dollars more* than the sales of lands in the 3 years immediately preceding, and upwards of *forty millions more* than in the 3 years next preceding; and which, taking the average of the six years, constituted, within a fraction, the whole of the surplus revenue, now in the course of distribution among the respective States.

"This operation of the Government, which was a mere lending of the money to people to enable them to by its own lands, and taking as security for the payment of the money, promissory notes, endorsed by the Deposite Banks, rendered credit in the Western and Southwestern States easy to be had; and the spirit of speculation furnishing itself the very aliment upon which it fed, urged on the whole community to over-trading and stock-jobbing. The creation of new Banks, was pressed on, until nearly *one hundred* were brought into existence. Railroads were projected in every direction; new Towns were built in the wilderness, and town plots every where exposed for sale. Planters augmented the number of their acres and slaves by purchasing on credit. A scene of competition went on with the gradual augmentation of the Government Deposites, by which speculators bid upon one another, and appeared to grow rich by the nominal rise of prices. An air of prosperity seemed to spread itself over the whole country. Every body appeared to grow rich.—Merchants extended their purchases of merchandize at New York, Philadelphia, and other Atlantic Cities, on the usual credits, and in many cases took the proceeds arising from their sales, to speculate in lands. Extravagance in expenditure, diminished industry, a reckless abuse of credit, drawing and redrawing at immense sacrifices, and an undue conversion of floating capital into fixed capital, were the concomitant effects of this wild system. Shadows were mistaken for substances, and appearances for realities.

"Whilst these seeds of ruin were getting scattered throughout the West and Southwest, the public deposites in the large seaports were also augmenting from duties. The Deposite Banks had public money to lend; and wherever there is plenty of money, there will always be borrowers. The news of the wonderful *prosperity* of the West and Southwest, and the astonishing fortunes which were said to be there making by purchasers in public lands, town-plots, banks, and rail-roads, reached New York and Philadelphia, and infected a large portion of their inhabitants with the mania of speculation in those distant regions. Agents were sent out to secure a share of these blessings, whilst others arrived loaded with magnificent maps and drafts of land, and with bank and rail road charters, to open subscriptions by which Eastern capital might be *most profitably* invested. The Government money here furnished the means for these operations, which every one knows were carried on, in the year 1835, to an immense extent.

"The derangement of the currency, effected by the new system of finance adopted in 1833 by the President, greatly augmented the profits of all banks which dealt in inland exchanges, by altering the rates of premium or discount to double or treble the old rates. Even the monstrous anomaly was presented of bills upon New Orleans being sold at a loss at Philadelphia, whilst at New Orleans bills on Philadelphia were also sold at a loss. These profits on exchange being enjoyed by the Western and Southwestern banks, as well as others, enabled them to make large dividends, so that Eastern capalists as well as Eastern borrowers of the public money, were induced to make large investments; and by these operations, united with those previously mentioned, a large amount of actual capital was transferred from the East to the West and Southwest; and, if not annihilated, must remain there until real sales to persons residing in those quarters can be effected.

"But this is not all: a wide-spread spirit of speculation is apt to infect a whole community, and hence we have seen the mania extend itself to every species of stocks and real property all over the United States, to such an extent, that, by means of sales and re-sales on credit, it is not unreasonable to suppose that engagements for the payment of money, in the form of bonds, mortgages, promissory notes, bills of exchange, book accounts, &c., have been created to the amount of Five Hundred Millions of Dollars, which could not have had an existence if Andrew Jackson had not been prompted, by his personal hatred against the Bank of the United States, to lay violent hands on the public funds.

"If these things be true—and we do not see how they can be controverted—it is as plain as day, that the present disastrous state of things is nothing but the necessary effect of the operation of General Jackson's *experiment.*"

We make no apology for the length of this extract, so clearly and lucidly does it unfold the remote as well as the proximate causes of the pecuniary embarrassments that now press, like an incubus, upon the commercial energies of the country. A strange sight, truly, do we present to the contemplation of the world—an overflowing Treasury and a bankrupt People.

Latest Indian News.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA—via St. Augustine.
SAVANNAH, April 21.

The pilot boat Sarah M., Capt. Low, arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Augustine. Through the attention of Capt. L. we have received the subjoined letter from our correspondent of the St. Augustine Herald, which contains late information from Tampa Bay, which is now Gen. Jessup's Head Quarters.

We are indebted to a passenger in the Sarah M. for a copy of Gen. Jesup's recent order, which will be found transcribed below.—*Georgian.*

[From our Correspondent.]
Office of the Herald,
St. Augustine, April 18.

FROM MOSQUITO.—The sloop Splendid, Capt. Helme, arrived on Sunday last from Mosquito. By this arrival we learn that a few Indians had again made their appearance, in the vicinity of the Camp. Capt. Hanson had given chase to three, and had captured a boat and all their cooking utensils, &c. which he had destroyed; and one Indian on horseback was pursued, but he effected his escape.

The steamboat Florida is expected tomorrow, with the two companies of S. C. Militia who are to be discharged on the 20th, their term of service having expired.

A report is in circulation, which has been published that the Florida was in want of wood and that they were obliged to send here for it. This is erroneous; the Splendid being in the service of the U. S. was sent up for forage, which was expected to arrive in the S. S. Mills, from Charleston; and Capt. Hebbard, of the Florida, requested that a few cords of wood which he had engaged here, might be also brought, if room could be found in the vessel for it. The Mills had not arrived, and some despatches from General Jesup were waiting to be forwarded to Gen. Hernandez, which were dispatched by this opportunity immediately, together with the wood. This circumstance gave rise to the report.

From Tampa we have information to the 10th. We learn that on the 9th, twelve hundred rations were issued, and letters still continue to state that the Indians still continue to come in, "slowly but surely." An order of General Jesup, dated on the 5th inst. has been revived, which has caused much excitement. The substance is as follows:

No white man not in the service of the U. S. is allowed to go South of a line drawn East and West through Fort Drane, from the St. Johns river to the Gulf of Mexico, on any pretext whatever.

All vessels arriving at Tampa Bay are to be immediately examined, and no one permitted to land except those having business with the military authority on shore.

The Negroes (slaves captured by the Indians,) are to be sent to St. Marks under charge of Lieut. Vinton, and thither their owners must go to claim them.

A public meeting has been held, and a very temperate remonstrance against this order has been adopted.

The cause of this order is alleged to be that unprincipled white men will tamper with the negroes of the Indians, and thus lead to a renewel of hostilities.

A letter from the Postmaster at Jacksonville mentions that the family of a Mr. Clements 6 in number were murdered near the Mineral Springs, by a party of Indians.

The following is a copy of Gen. Jesup's order:

Head Quarters, Army of the South,
Tampa Bay, 15th April, 1837.

ORDERS, NO. 79.

1st. The commanding General has reason to believe that the interference of unprincipled white men with the negro property of the Seminole Indians, if not immediately checked, will prevent their emigration and lead to a renewal of the war. Responsible as he is for the peace and security of the country, he will not permit such interference under any pretence whatsoever; and he therefore orders, that no white man, not in the service of the United States, be allowed to enter any part of the Territory, between the St. Johns river and the Gulf of Mexico.

2nd. The Inspector General will cause all merchants and transport vessels arriving in this harbor to be immediately examined, and the names of all individuals on board to be registered. No one will be allowed to come on shore except for the transaction of public business. Vessels from whence any individual shall be landed contrary to this order, or on board of which spiritous liquors may be found, will be immediately sent off, and shall not be employed in the public service.

3rd. All negroes now at this place the property of citizens of the U. States will, be sent to St. Marks. The Inspector General will furnish Lieut. Vinton a list of them, with their owners' names. Lieut. Vinton will give notice to their owners, to take charge of them immediately.

By order of Major General Jesup.
(Signed) J. A. CHAMBERS,
Lieut. A. D. C. & A. A. Gen.
J. E. JOHNSTON, Lt. & A. A. S.

SAVANNAH, April 24.

We learn from an officer of the army, who arrived here yesterday morning, from St. Augustine, in the steam packet *Florida*, Capt. Hebbard, that all the Chiefs, except Powell and Philip, had come in at Tampa on the 16th instant, the day our informant left that station. Philip was to have been in on the 15th. His son had been in several times. No person in the army doubted that all the Indians would come in, but many are of opinion that they would defer longer than is desirable.

Micanopy, Jumper, Cloud, *et id omne genus* were in. Powell is considered, on the words of our informant, '*nobody*, by all the Chiefs. He is only sub-chief, it is now said, and the Indians have pledged themselves to bring him in by force, if he does not come in of his own accord.

General Jesup had issued an order to a portion of the troops, to the effect that if the Indians continued to make their cattle a pretext for not coming in, to sally forth and destroy them.

On the 15th inst. a large party of Indians was to leave Tampa, in transports for the West.

A portion of the army will probably be detained in Florida at healthful positions, during the summer, should all the Indians not come in.

Gen. Jesup is, we are gratified to learn, indefatigable in his exertions, and stands high with the army under his command.

More Brutal Murders.—The steam packet *George Washington*, Capt. Knock, arrived this morning from Jacksonville (E. F.) To Capt. K. we are indebted for the *Courier* of Thursday last, from which we make the subjoined extracts, the first of which is painful and harrowing to the feelings of every reader.

JACKSONVILLE, April 20.

More Murder by Straggling Indians.—On the 8th inst. the house of Mr. William Clemmons, situated on the road from Alligator to Levingston's Ferry, on the Sawanee, about twenty miles from the latter place, was attacked by the Indians. The inmates, consisting of Mrs. Clemmons and four children, and a little orphan lad living with Mr. Clemmons, were murdered. Mr. C. was from home at the time this awful visitation was made upon his family. He returned on the 10th inst., the second day after the horrid transaction, and the first intimation of the calamity that had befallen his wife and little ones, was the desolate appearance of his home, and then the bodies of his wife and children, fifty or more yards from the house.

They had been shot while attempting to escape, as it would seem from the position in which they lay. They were unscalped. The children were shot in the head, and so near were the guns when discharged, that the heads of these unfortunate children were literally blown to pieces. And to add to the horror of the sight, and anguish of the bereaved husband and father, the body of the youngest child a babe was almost devoured, and the arm of the mother eaten off by hogs!

What a scene was this? What a duty, a heart rending duty was there to be performed by the husband, the father! to collect the mutilated bodies of his wife and five childern, four of them his own, and place them in a corn house till he could go eight miles for his assistance to bury the dead! Breathes the man with heart so cold, as not to sympathise with the afflicted and suffering of East Florda!

We have not heard any thing of General Hernandez at Tomoka since our last.

From Tampa Bay we hear that between ten and twelve hundred Indians are there, drawing rations—that Oseola and Philip had not come in on the 11th inst.

Wreck.—By Mr. Floyd we are informed that the brig Octavia, laden with molasses, Rum, lard, bacon and rice, from New-Orleans bound to Charleston, having sprung aleak, run last Saturday on Nassau breakers. On Sunday Capt. C. Willey, of the schr. George & Mary, put into her assistance, and is endeavoring to save the cargo if possible. Mr. Floyd thinks there will be a loss of the brig and part of her cargo. We have not heard the name of the master of the brig.

ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.

The Boston Morning Post gives the following picture of the style of doing things in the *haut ton* of old England:

"Adolphus," said the Marchioness to her German page, who had promptly made his appearance in obedience to the ringing of the bell; "Adolphus call Elle here." Elle was called, and in a few seconds was in the drawing-room. "Take up my handkerchief, Elle," said her ladyship, pointing to the place where it lay on the floor. The maid of course did as she was desired, and was in the act of giving the handkerchief to her mistress, when her ladyship drew back as if something odious had been offered her, and said, somewhat sternly, "No, Elle—give it to my lord, and he will hand it to me." The noble Marquis was in the adjoining room, and on the handkerchief being given to him he came into the drawing-room, and placing it in his lady's hand, said with accents of great kindness, "Your handkerchief my dear."

Two Sharps.—On Saturday an old man picked up half a dollar in the Park. "Old man, that's mine," said a keen looking rascal, "so hand it over." Did yours have a hole in it?" asked the finder. "Yes, it had," said the other smartly. "Then it is'nt thine," mildly replied the old man; "thee must learn to see a little sharper next time."—*N. Y. Times.*

An Answer.—A testy old gentleman was constantly pestered by his neighbors with inquiries after his health; losing all patience with the most assiduous of these intruders, "Tell your master," said he to the servant, "with my compliments, that I am pretty well this morning and shall continue so for 21 mornings to come."

What is heresy? answered—The committee of the Allschwye, Basle Champagne, Switzerland, demanded lately of the council of public instruction, the dismissal of a schoolmaster, on account of his heresy.—Imagine in what it consisted.——The poor fellow asserted that the devil did not stir up the souls of the departed with a pitch fork!

A gentle disposition is like an unruffled stream.

From the New York Daily Express, April [illegible]

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting of the Merchants last night, was one of the greatest which on any occasion, ever assembled within any building in this city; for Masonic Hall was not only filled to the full, but the stairs were crowded, and multitudes were below seeking admittance. The proceedings in detail are below.

There are some things connected with this meeting which demand attention. It was not exciting, nor enthusiastic, nor tumultuous; differing in this respect from all our political assemblies; but there was a resolution, and a fixedness of purpose in the immense multitude assembled, which betokened great latent energies ready to be put forth for the most powerful action, when the crisis demands. Regard for law, order, and the Constitution, was a prominent characteristic of all that was said and done, or proposed to be done; but oppressed, derided, and trampled to the dust as the merchants have been by the government, they are DETERMINED to submit in silence no longer. If they act in concert, they have a hundred ways of bringing to obedience that body of men, made of the same materials we are, called "the Government," who are in fact the SERVANTS of the People; not their *masters*; and who are bound to do their will. It cannot be disguised that this Government, grasping the money power, and acting as a great banker, is endeavoring to use this rod to whip the merchants into subjection to the office holders; and thus it is a controversy between the merchant, who insists upon the government, obedience to the laws, and the government, who seeks to pervert the laws to political, speculating, and experimental purposes.

New York has moved and now invites the Union to follow. The sending of committees to Washington does an infinite deal of good. When they come back and report, we know where the Government is, and who is who, and what is what. It may not be as agreeable to Mr. Van Buren to be questioned upon his purposes face to face; but Mr. Van Buren is but a public servant, bound to respect public will. If he be the President, or the President be under that malign influence called the Kitchen Cabinet, we shall be likely to know. The Washington Globe has given us an *expose* of the administration plans. If it be the government organ, our committee can learn; if not, not. Public meetings we hope then to see called in all the cities and the large towns within visiting reach of Washington. A little popular thunder is now very necessary in the political sky. It may save us from a furious storm, by and by; for when all men's hopes are blasted, they will not reason so calmly as they might, and when thousands are hungry, with children demanding bread, their belly may get the better of their brain. To government all nations in periods of public calamity look for relief. At least let us hear what ours has to say.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles Kelsey, who nominated as President, Philip Hone, Esquire; and Mr. Jas. W. Otis nominated the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries, viz:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Nathaniel Weed,
Sheppard Knapp,
Thomas Tileston,
Benjamin Loder,
Mogie D. Benjamin,
George S. Robins,
Charles Kelsey,
John Stevens.

Oliver S. Strong,
Stephen Crocker, } Secretaries.

Mr. Philip Hone on being called to preside, stated the object of the meeting in a clear and forcible manner. He said the meeting was called to take into consideration the present distressed condition of the city, and to adopt some mode of relief. The call, he said, was signed by three hundred and forty firms or merchants, all of high standing. They were those that had a deep stake in the welfare of the city, and who had a right to come forward boldly and manfully, and ask the Government for a redress of grievances. The character of those that assembled was such, that he was persuaded they would in their acts take such a course as would be approved of by the community at large; they were those who would insist on the *right* of remonstrance and petition.—He did not deny that speculation might in some degree have caused the pressure. But he did deny that it had produced the evils and distresses which the community now experienced. He did entertain the hope that when the situation of things was fairly presented to the President, he would shake off the shackles with which he was bound through the influence of evil advisers.

Mr. Simpson Draper then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the great commercial interests of our city have nearly reached a point of general ruin; our merchants driven from a state of prosperity to that of unprecedented difficulty and bankruptcy; the business, activity, and energy which have heretofore made us the polar star of the New world, is daily sinking, and taking from us the fruits of years of industry; reducing the aged among us who but yesterday were sufficiently in affluence, to a state of comparative want; and blighting the prospects, and blasting the hopes of the young throughout our once prosperous land; we deem it our duty to express to the country our situation and desires, while yet there is time to retrace error, and secure those rights, and perpetuate those principles which were bequeathed us by our fathers, and which we are bound to make every honourable effort to maintain. Therefore,

Resolved, That the wide spread disaster which has overtaken the commercial interests of the country, and which threatens to produce general bankruptcy, may be in a great measure ascribed to the interference of the General Government with the commercial and business operations of the country; its intermeddling with the *currency*; its destruction of the national bank; its attempt to substitute a metallic currency; and finally to the issuing by the President of the United States of the Treasury Order, known as the "Specie Circular."

2. Resolved, That while we would do nothing which might for a *moment* compromit our respect for the laws, we feel it incumbent upon us to remind the Executive of the nation, that the government of the country as of late administered, has become the *oppressor* of the people, instead of affording them protection; that his perseverance in the experiment of his predecessor (after the public voice in every way by which that voice could be expressed, has clearly denounced it as ruinous to the best interests of the country,) has already caused the ruin of thousands of merchants, thrown tens of thousands of mechanics and laborers out of employment, depreciated the value of our great staple millions of dollars, destroyed the internal exchanges, and prostrated the energies and blighted the prospects of the industrious and enterprising portion of our people; and must if persevered in, not only produce starvation among the laboring classes, but inevitably lead to disturbances which may endanger the stability of our Institutions themselves.

Resolved, That a Committee of not less than FIFTY, be appointed to repair to Washington and *remonstrate* with the Executive against the continuance of "*the Specie Circular*;" and in behalf of this meeting, and in the name of the merchants of New York and the people of the United States, urge its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the same Committee, are hereby instructed, to ask that instructions be given to the Collectors of the Revenue in all the ports of the United States, not to commence suit upon any bonds which may lie over for non payment, until the first day of January next, in order that Congress may adopt such measures of relief as they in their wisdom may deem necessary and proper.

Resolved, That they be also instructed to urge upon the Executive, the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress, at as early a day as possible, in order that the representatives of the people coming directly from their constituents, may devise suitable remedies for the unprecedented and alarming embarrassment of the country.

Resolved, That the Merchants of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and the commercial cities of the Union be respectfully requested to unite with us in our Remonstrance and Petition, and to use their exertions, in connection with us, to induce the Executive of the Nation to listen to the Voice of the People, and to recede from a measure under the evils of which we are now laboring, and which threatens to involve the whole country in ruin.

Resolved, That on the return of our Committee from Washington, it shall be their duty immediately to call a general meeting of the Citizens, and report to them the result of their mission.

The following Committee was then nominated by the Chair, under the third resolution, with power to add to their number, who are requested to meet at *Delmonic's* this evening at 6 o'clock.

Nathaniel Wood,
David N. Lord,
Chandler Starr,
O. Howlet,
Thomas C. Dorman,
Thomas Denny,
Isaac C. Kene,
George S. Robbins,
Edward S. Gould,
A. B. M'Alpin,
Elisha Lewis,
R. C. Wetmore,
W. A. Lawrence,
Charles A. Russel,
Seth Grosvenor,
Wm. Allen,
J. W. Otis,
W. Herring,
S. S. Hamilton,
George Satterlee,
J. D. Steele,
John Purdy,
John D. Phenix,
Edward G. Faile,
J. Penfold,
Alfred Mount,
Robert Hyslop,
Robt. C. Reed,
Caleb Barstow,
J. W. Leavitt,
James J. Van Allen,
Frederick Sheldon,
Simeon Draper,
Courtlandt Palmer,
James Hall,
W. F. Lee,
Sheppard Knapp,
Steward C. Marsh,
Henry F. Elliott,
Henry Laverty,
Elisha Riggs,
Henry Parish,
G. P. Bisseway,
Samuel H. Foster,
Richard T. Haines,
D. A. Comstock,
Abijah Fisher,
Daniel S. Miller,
Russel Dart,
Ralph Mead,
Simeon Baldwin,
R. R. Lansing,
George S. Doughty,
Wm. Barton,
Edward Field.

Mr. Bryan, in the course of many very apt and forcible remarks, spoke of the removal of the deposites, and of the consequences of that illegal act upon the country, which, as the city of New York did not at the time in public meetings condemn, the country seemed to acquiesce in. Mr. Bryan went at length into the proceedings of the Government in connexion with the currency, and vividly portrayed its present and condition. After Mr. Bryan had concluded his remarks, the resolutions being adopted with great unanimity, the meeting at an early hour adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our readers may remember that we considered the paper purporting to be the Farewell Address of the late President of the United States as hardly being a legitimate subject for criticism, but rather entitled, as the closing scene of the General's political life, to forbearance, &c. This opinion we have not changed, so far as the General's responsibility for the Address is concerned. Considered, however, as the production of other minds, which he has only *signed*, it, presents itself in a different point of view. In this light the matter is placed in an article in the last number of the New York Evening Star, under the signature of H. M. B. (H. M. Brackenridge, a gentleman with whose character and talent our readers are well acquainted.) After unmercifully ridiculing the thought of the late President's imitating or likening himself to Washington, in this matter of the Farewell Address, Mr. B. lets us into the following piece of secret history, for a continuation of which no one probably is possessed of more ample materials than he:

"The Farewell Address is in all probability the production of some such father of his country as Amos Kendall, with just a sufficient spice of Jacksonism to give it *vraisemblance*. *I know something about these farewell addresses*, having written two of them for him. The first of those was on the occasion of his taking leave of his command in the army. The only part of it which was his, was an uncouth memorandum, containing some illiberal and ungentlemanly reflections on a brother officer, who stood high in the esteem of his country, (Gen. Brown,) but who in a recent military order has been so unfortunate as to speak with disapprobation of the practice of whipping in the army; and this was all he contributed to the address. The paternal advice to the young officers, and the fine military and patriotic feeling which breathed through the rest of it, were altogether *dramatic*. The other State paper was on his leaving Florida, where he had displayed his *excessive energy* for some months, as military and civil governor. 'You know,' said he, 'what will suit.' Accordingly, I wrote an address, without a single suggestion from him, and which was signed without a single alteration. The address alluded to was often quoted to prove the fitness of General Jackson for civil government, to show his exalted love of liberty, and the absence of dangerous ambition in his nature. It was highly eulogized as his production. I own I had some design, by contrast, in portraying out what a government *ought to be*, to express my opinion of what *he was*."

"The incapacity of Gen. Jackson has become so proverbial, that it would be mere affectation of delicacy to be silent. Mr. Duane has declared 'that he has no distinct ideas on any subject;' and Mr. Berrien very significantly says, 'that which I sign I write;' meaning that Jackson signs that which he does not write. At the commencement of his Administration a pleasant anecdote was related to me by one of the clerks in the Department of State. General Jackson, having received a complimentary letter from Bustamente, President of Mexico, sent it to the office with the following laconic endorsement; 'Mr. Van Buren will reply to the letter of Gen. Bustamente *with the frankness of a soldier*.' The Secretary laughed heartily at this conceit, as he was neither a soldier, nor remarkable for frankness."

So much for secret History.

Fatal Accident.—Whilst a lad, the son of Mr. William Smith of this town, was crossing a fence with a gun in his hand, on Friday last, the gun, by some accident went off and the entire load entered his breast, which caused death in a few hours. Such accidents occuring as frequently as they do should warn parents and others against putting fire arms into the hands boys.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

[illegible] Orleans, April [illegible]

Money [illegible] things are in a [illegible] working into [illegible] body politic wi awful rapidity. The progress is alar [illegible]—Nothing under heaven, exc the calamity from breaking up the fo of credit in toto. [illegible] drea we shall be able to begin on fresh g and firm. We shall be able to con the new edifice on the foundation of

We saw yesterday a bill of exch drawn by a merchant of Havana, with endorsements upon it. The drawer two of the endorsers have failed. T an anomaly in the commercial world. can have some idea of the immensity o credit system, when it is known that its [illegible] have been extended to a f town that a few years since would laughed at the idea of paper [illegible]

It is now rumored that the Gov has secretly ordered the *Deposite* Ban stop paying specie the moment the run upon them—and that it has the claim and will be first satisfied. T more probable than the rumor on th That the party will protect the De Banks is evident, since they will move h ven and earth to prevent a United S Bank from being established. Their design is to keep command of the p funds.

The failure of Yeatman, Woods & will carry more immediate distress the West than any one of the suspe that has yet taken place. There hou cupied a very high ground in the conf of millions of people. The result w ruinous in Tennessee and Kentucky t poor. Their notes make up almost third of the circulation in Tennessee.

A constant drain of specie is going Mississippi. Negroes have fallen to to $300, that formerly cost $1200. E species of produce is a mere drug an the people of that State.

No bales of cotton to-day, excep bales taken in the way of trade, at prices. If the upper country people continue to force their cotton into the ket, it will have to be sold on the Leve freight and charges. There is no de whatever for the article, at any price. F in quantities, is saleable at $5,75 to We note sales in small lots of 500 b at $6 75, for home use mostly. Whi ranges from 32 a 42 cts., though we informed that 20 cts. cash would be g taken for large lots. We note sales of bags of coffee, at 11½ cents—30 tierc rice, at 3½ cts. 100 hhds fair quantity gar, at 6 cts.

The Levee presents a deserted app ance. But few steam boats are lying our wharves, and every thing wears the appearance of midsummer than the tivity of April.

We hear of no additional failures, th disasters and rumors of disasters are on breeze.

Villianous Hoax.—Some anony scoundrel lately wrote a letter with the nature of a house in Norfolk, orderin quantity of hardware to the amount of $ from their correspondents in New Y The goods were promptly put up and s ped, and a bill of lading and invoice forw ed by mail, which arrived some days a of the vessel, and, on receipt of which, might be supposed, the consignees were a little surprised. As they had no occ for the articles, they were of course ed; and the house in New York, their trouble, were saddled with the exp of frieght on the goods going and ret ing. Whether the trick was played the sheer love of mischief, or with a to fraud, is uncertain, but certain it is, the author of it deserves to be "slicked."— *Norfolk Herald.*

Murrel Men.—Whilst attending S tanburgh Court this week, we heard it mored that several of Murrel's gang been recently arrested, some of whom, said, were confined in the Rutherford, C. Jail. This was news to us, and it peared impossible to obtain the particul Will the Rutherford Gazette inform whether the report is true or false? M persons seem anxious to know.—*Green Mountaineer.*

The above rumor is partly true: th are five white men now in our jail, but charged with the offence of Murrel. F of them are committed on the charge kipnapping, the other for having harb the stolen negroes. They will stand th trial next month at our Superior Court.— *Rutherford Gazette.*

Singular Petrification.—A petrified fi was recently taken from a limestone qua ry, about six miles from Jackson, Missi sippi. The Mississippian says: "It wa embedded in solid rock, about fourteen in ches in length, and two or three inches in thickness; the scales and fins were as natural as if it had just been taken from it native element. It was the opinion of many of the wise antiquarians of our town, that the aforesaid fish was a tenant of the "vasty deep," long before Noah's ark floated over it; but this matter we leave for geologists to determine, as we are not particularly skilled in antediluvian lore."

A Gentle Hint.—Major Noah says— "What a glorious result it would be for Mr. Van Buren, if he was to take Kendall and Blair both by the collar and kick them into the Potomac. There would be a universal shout of *Amen* throughout the country.

Charlotte:

Friday, May 12, 1837.

John H. Wheeler, Esq. Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in this State, passed through this city, on Saturday last, on his way to that place, where he will enter [illegible] upon the duties of his station. [illegible] of the new U. S. [illegible] coin, [illegible] so tempting, we are [illegible], we [illegible] hard-run [illegible] dollars, to [illegible], [illegible] soon as the government shall fill every [illegible] swelling our nation's pocket with those [illegible] little gold drops, we will speak better of the "spoils party," and cease to call Tom Benton a humbug. It is not intended, however, at present, to coin any thing but gold at our Mint. So much the better, as it may hasten the "golden age," which has been so long delayed as already to have [illegible] the heart of the [illegible] constituents.— Besides the idea of a government of those beautiful pieces of metal, glistening through the net work of the silken purse, [illegible] every poor [illegible] with [illegible]. But seriously, the Mint will, we doubt not, afford important advantages to our citizens of the gold region, and some general benefit to the State; and if our friend Wheeler should fail to produce a golden harvest, he will, we hope, by his [illegible] and gentlemanly deportment, at least make himself an acceptable governor of the new temple of Mammon over which he has been called to preside.—*Raleigh Star.*

Col. Wheeler has arrived in this place, and taken lodgings for the present at Mr. Smith's Hotel. We have no doubt that Mr. Wheeler, from his polite and gentlemanly deportment, will give very general satisfaction to our citizens, and we welcome him to our village. We doubt very much whether he will be able to hasten the "golden age" which our friend of the Star thinks has been so long delayed. We fear the time has passed when a Mint in this region of country would be serviceable, inasmuch as the mining operations have been dragging heavily along for some time—we hope our fears may be ill-founded, and perhaps they are, for we have heard within a day or two of great success at one of the mines in this vicinity—but time will test the matter.

Col. Wheeler informs us that the Mint will go into operation about the 1st of July. We are also requested to state that persons having gold, by taking it to the Mint, will receive its value in money or Northern funds.

☞ *A Card from Gen. Jackson.*—The following card from Gen. Jackson to the Public, was published in the Nashville Union about the [illegible]th ult. This Card, it will be seen, has been called forth by "*certain comments*" made by the Nashville Republican and Whig and Banner, upon what purports to be "Extracts from the Journal of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Executive Departments." It is only within a day or two that the extracts referred to came to hand, and as we intend to publish them, we shall defer any remarks until that time:

TO THE PUBLIC.

My attention having been drawn by a friend to certain comments, in the Nashville Republican and in the Whig and Banner, upon what purports to be "Extracts from the Journal of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Executive Departments, &c. &c." among which is the testimony, in part, of Judge White, I beg leave to state, to the Public that, in due time, when I receive the journal of those proceedings, and as soon as the State of my health permits, I will expose the injustice done to me by Judge White, and those he has used to excuse his attempt to connect my name with dishonorable overtures in the political contest which has resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

It is due to myself, now to state, that I never had, or held but one conversation with Mr. Orville Bradley on the subject of the late election, and that was in my own carriage, on my way from the Hermitage to Washington in the fall of 1834, in company with Major A. J. Donelson and Mr. Lewis Randolph. He fell in with us on the way on horseback. We were going to halt for the night at his father's. It was a hot day, and I invited him to take a seat in my carriage. He accepted the invitation about seven miles from his father's, and rode with us, my boy riding his horse. The conversation originated in a statement made by me, coming from that good old staunch republican, Governor Blount, of a caucus of the members of the convention then sitting at Nashville, attempted to be gotten up by John Bell and others, with the view of nominating Judge White for the Presidency in opposition to any nomination which the great body of the Republican party might make in the convention proposed to be held at Baltimore. To this project, Gov. Blount informed me, he opposed, as the friend of Judge White, believing that it was designed to promote the views of the Whigs and Nullifiers. No comment of mine upon this statement disclosed or conveyed any other sentiment than that of concurrence in the wisdom of the counsel which Governor Blount had given.

As I shall, however, notice this conversation more particularly hereafter, it is only necessary for me to add here, that the statement made by Mr. Bradley, as appended to the testimony of Judge White, before the committee, of a proposition of mine to run Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and Judge White for the Vice Presidency, is utterly false. No such proposition was ever made by me to him, or to any one else; nor was there any pretext furnished in any part of that conversation, for the tissue of misrepresentation and false coloring which characterizes the whole of Mr. Bradley's narrative on this subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

In relation to this Card, the Banner says, "It is singular that his 'attention' should have been drawn to the 'comments' of the Republican and Banner, rather than to the text itself. One would suppose from the opening sentence, that the 'comments' not the evidence, had reduced him to the necessity of appearing in his defence before the public, when the fact is, that the Republican confined itself to simply calling the attention of its readers to Judge White's testimony, and the Banner to the mere expression of an opinion that the Judge had sustained himself by evidence that could not be overthrown or even doubted. This opinion we take leave here to reiterate. We say, that the facts stated by Judge White, Mr. Bell, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Standefer, Mr. Bradley, and others, as within their own knowledge, cannot be overthrown. We had not even commenced our commentary upon the extraordinary disclosures contained in the extracts published, besides other portions of the Journal of the committee; but we shall begin it in good earnest in our next."

☞ *Great Meeting in New York.*—We invite attention to the proceedings of a Meeting, said to be the largest ever held in the city of New York, in reference to the present distressed state of the commercial community. The correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of the 20th ult., says, "How can you describe the number of a public meeting, when in-doors is full, *to-the-doors* is full, and *out-of-doors* is crowded? Such was the case at the meeting of the Merchants in the Masonic Hall last night, and such a meeting in numbers, character, and firm, dogged resolution, I have never seen before. The thousands responded in one universal "AYE" upon the passage of the resolutions." Our readers can form some idea of the distress, from the intelligence derived from individuals residing in New York, who state that there is not a living being in the city unaffected by the horrible disasters of these times. Even the rich usurers, whom Administration measures have created, and thus made Administration men, are great sufferers. Some of the best friends of Mr. Van Buren have fallen victims, and can any one suppose that they have failed in order to create a panic to benefit the Whigs. Impossible. And who would wish to make a panic by which he would suffer? None.

☞ *Beginning of Trouble.*—Until now, says a New York paper, the pressure of the times has fallen only on our merchants and men of business. On Saturday night, 22d ult. a vast number of mechanics and laborers were discharged; and so great is the distress that upwards of 200 operatives petitioned the Common Council for relief, who represented themselves starving in the midst of plenty for the want of work. Their petition was referred to a Special Committee. It is also stated that every manufacturer is discharging from ten to thirty workmen each Saturday night. The builders and masons are only engaged in finishing work, and in a few weeks all will be completed; but no new contracts entered upon; and it is supposed that there are at this moment, *twelve or fifteen thousand* work people out of employment, who know not where to get a bit of bread or a rag of clothing.

☞ *The New York Committee.*—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the Committee of the Merchants of the City of New York, appointed to represent their condition to the President of the United States, arrived in Washington on the 2d inst. On the 3d they proceeded, with Mr. Hone at their head, to the President's Mansion, and communicated with him. It was generally understood that they were to have another interview with the President on the 4th, to receive his reply to their propositions and requests. We hope the President will make a favorable reply, for their is no telling what men will do when driven to desperation.

☞ N. J. Palmer, Esq., of the Milton Spectator, has sold his interest in the establishment to G. C. Howard. It will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Rogers & Howard. We copy the concluding paragraph of his valedictory, *pro bono publico*;

"Before I conclude this Address, I would now, when my motives cannot well be questioned, urge upon every one the importance of taking a Newspaper. In a Government like ours, they are indispensable to the well-being of the community.— Every Parent, possessed of proper feelings, is anxious to provide for the Literary Education of his children. What then, is of more importance, than that they should be enabled to learn (which they can do through no other source,) the history and present condition of our Free Institutions, and become acquainted with the practical operations of our Government. Between families, where newspapers are taken and where they are not, there is a marked distinction in the intelligence of the children, which I have often remarked and which is perceptible to the slightest observer."

☞ A New Orleans paper states that, in Hinds county, Mississippi, more than a thousand suits have been brought. The citizens, in self defence, petitioned the Governor to convene the Legislature for the purpose of passing a relief or replevin law. They have also called upon the Sheriff to resign just before the April term commences, threatening vengeance against any one who will accept the office *pro tempore*. It is also stated in a slip from the N. O. Bulletin office, that there was a rumor in that city that the citizens of Yazoo county had torn down the Courthouse and compelled the Sheriff to resign, and that several adjoining counties had held meetings and passed resolutions calling upon their Sheriffs to resign, in order to prevent the collection of debts. This is an awful state of things if true.

☞ We state for the information of the public, that the Farmers Bank of Chattahoochee, Ga., has closed its doors. It is likely that the holders of the bills will suffer a total loss.

☞ *Southern Telescope.*—We have received several numbers of the Southern Telescope in its enlarged form. It is now as interesting and respectable a paper as the State affords. We wish the enterprising proprietors success.

☞ We learn that Josiah Collins, jr. Esq. has declined being a candidate for Congress, in the third Congressional District.

☞ It is stated that a draft drawn by Gen. Jackson on New York has been sent back protested. The old General expected to get 15 cents for his cotton. He must not trade on borrowed capital, nor overtrade, nor overdraw. It is also stated that he is a sufferer by some of the failures in New Orleans. As men are generally more sensitive about their money matters than any other, these losses may be the means of opening his eyes to the futility of some of his past measures.

☞ *Expunging.*—The Wheeling (Va.) Gazette, says, that when Mr. Senator Benton arrived at that place, his name was entered on the Hotel Register as is customary, but it was soon after *expunged*. A black line was drawn around it, and his favorite word written in bold characters across it. *Good.*

☞ *A County without a Lawyer.*—The Peoria Register states that Warren County, Illinois, containing a population of 7,000, with three or four thriving towns, and twelve or fifteen more staked out in market, has not a lawyer in it. It is not because the profession are ignorant of the fact; for attorneys are always among the first discoverers of the Western towns, and especially all county seats; but from the almost total absence of litigation. "Two or three lawyers had tried to live here," but they had to "*clear out.*"

☞ We learn from the Columbia Telescope, the 6th inst., that the buildings of the Manual Labor School, connected with the Furman Institution, in Fairfield District, were destroyed by fire on the 1st instant. The school had gone lately into operation, under auspices which promised much usefulness to the country.

☞ John McKinley, of Alabama, has been appointed by the President, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Wm. Smith, declined.— Another member of Congress rewarded.

☞ *Virginia Elections.*—We have not received sufficient returns from the Elections in Virginia, to state the result. The Richmond Whigs of the 1st inst. says that so far the Whigs have no cause for despondency, for wherever they have exerted themselves they have gained. It states that the Whigs have certainly gained two members of Congress, Mr. Hunter in the Caroline, and Dr. Mallory in the Norfolk District. The following is the result of the Congressional election as far as heard:

WHIG.	VAN BUREN.
Henry A. Wise,	Francis E. Rives,
Charles F. Mercer,	James Garland,
John Robertson,	Geo. C. Dromgoole,
Francis Mallory,	Walter Coles,
John Talliaferro,	John M. Patton,
R. M. T. Hunter.	James M. Mason,
	James W. Bouldin,
	Wm. S. Morgan.

☞ Late accounts from England state that something substantial has been done for the commercial interests of the country, but all predicated on the expectation of receiving remittances from this country in gold and silver by the next packet.— Cotton is still down. The arrangement between the Bank of England and that of the United States is also said to be on the point of completion.

Most Melancholy Casualty.—We have the painful duty of announcing the death of Col. JOHN BRANDON, of this county, who was accidentally killed, on Wednesday evening last. The particulars, as we have heard them from a neighbor of Col. Brandon's, are as follows: On the evening of his death, Col. Brandon was present where his hands were engaged in felling a tree; as the tree fell it lodged against another, slided back some ten or fifteen feet to where Col. B. was standing, and caught him under the end, and literally crushed him to death! The accident happened about 4 o'clock in the evening, and Col. Brandon died at 11 the same evening. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors, an intelligent and useful citizen, and a sterling patriot.—*Salisbury Carr.*

The Pressure.—As might have been expected, the distress in money matters which, at first, was confined to the larger Cities, begins to diffuse itself over the whole surface of the country. North-Carolina will, no doubt, fare as well, or perhaps better, than any other State in the Union; and yet, even here, the influence of that depression, which is paralyzing the energies of the great sea-ports, begins sensibly to be felt. From Washington, we learn that the extensive and enterprizing House of TANNAHILL, LAVENDER & Co. has to succumb to the violence of the pressure; whilst in Newbern, Fayetteville and Wilmington, great embarrassment is experienced on account of the Northern failures.—*Raleigh Register.*

Wheat Crops.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance in the early part of the season, accounts from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and other sections, concur in stating, that so greatly have the fields improved, that if the season should continue auspicious there will be a full average crop. The Harrisburg (Pa.) paper says, that so far as that part of the country is concerned, "the prospect for a good crop of wheat *was never better.*" To this we have pleasure in adding, that so far as we have heard, the improved appearance of the wheat crops in this section of our own state has dispelled all gloomy forebodings, and we now look forward with a reasonable hope of a fair harvest.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

New Society.—A 'Wear-your-old-clothes Society' has just been formed in Poughkeepsie. It is becoming extremely popular. Its members increase daily. If the present times continue, people will be compelled to wear their old clothes till they are quite ragged, for who can pay the enormous Bills of the New York tailors now?— *N. York Express.*

"*I have no faith in the present state of the country. It is unsound. There is a plethoric bloated state of apparent prosperity; but the slightest reverse will throw our whole money concerns into irretrievable confusion. The currency, both of Great Britain and America, was never before in so critical a condition.*"

The above remarkable sentences are from a speech of Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, on the 22d of February last,—only two short months ago! At that time all was *apparently prosperous.* The land speculator, the cotton buyer, and the cotton seller, the mechanic, the planter—all were rich. How sad are the events of those two months!— what was then prediction is now history.— The rich are poor, and the poor are poorer. Almost every species of property has depreciated fifty per cent., and the end is not yet.

The conviction forces itself upon us, that if those who had the wisdom to see the approach of the storm, had been in power, the government would not have permitted it to fall with all its desolating violence upon an UNPREPARED country, much less have aggravated it by its mad policy, its taunts, and its exultation. But the malignity or the folly of the present administration has exerted all its power to add to the evils of the times, and threatens to consummate both, and involve the whole country, Banks, individuals, and all, in one general ruin, by a withdrawal of half the money in the country, and its deposite in the *Mint*! Surely there never before was such a government on the face of the earth.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

From the Correspondence of Nat. Intelligencer.

New York, April 22.

News from England arrived by the *George Washington*, at half past 12 o'clock this morning, when the newspaper boats came up, and Wall street was in a buzz, every body inquiring what is the news.

The Bank of England has come to the rescue of three American houses, and was still considering upon others. This is good news; *England has not yet heard from the United States, and we cannot come to conclusions till the packets of the 8th, 16th, and 24th inst. arrive.* Wait, wait, wait!

Cotton has fallen in England a half-penny, and on the 24th rallied one-eight of a penny. This is more bad than good.

The Bank of the United States is authorized to draw immediately upon the Bank of England for 2,000,000 sterling. This is the bank whose "credit" Mr. Rush has been crying down!

The George Washington brings back protested bills to the amount of nearly $150,000. This was not expected.

The English journals are looking to us for relief, and with the greatest anxiety do the merchants fix their eyes upon New York for remittances! Will they come?

The Paris money market is in a very bad state. The run upon the French Savings Banks continues.

There had been great failures in Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. One firm in Birmingham for 22,000 pounds sterling. The English call this a *great* failure They have not heard from New Orleans.

General Evans' British armament has had an engagement in Spain, in which it suffered severely.

All things are quiet in England in a political way.

News from England will continue to attract the greatest attention. Specie *must* go, and forty Treasury circulars and two hundred Administrations cannot prevent it. Can they dam the Mississippi, and make it run over the Rocky Mountains?

A meeting of the merchants is called to discuss the present state of things. The call will be extended to the mechanics, it is probable.

In haste, as usual, and on the gallop.

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.

Rumors are circulating in this city that Gen. Jackson and some of his friends are suffering severely by the failure of one of the great houses in New Orleans to whom their consignments had been made. A neighbor of Gen. Jackson, from Tennessee, now in this city, and a political friend of his, says such is the fact; and he adds that it excites great commiseration for the old General in Tennessee. I give you the story as it is circulating in the streets. Much as I lament "the Experiment," I wish not even its author to be its victim.

Mr. Biddle hesitates about accepting the offer of the Bank of England. The Bank of England demands *half specie* when a draft is made; thus, with a draft of $100,000, it demands 50,000 in specie—an offer which, in these times, is not so safe to accept. It will not do for the United States Bank to weaken itself, even in defence of the country, when it is known that the Government is watching and waiting with tiger-ferocity and tiger-sinew to pounce upon it.

The committee of merchants from New York will leave the city to-day or to-morrow. They will be in Washington anon.

I don't want to intrude; but—if it is perfectly convenient, I wish you would just advise Mr. Van Buren to give his friend, Mr. Cambreleng, an office; for it would now be the most popular appointment that could be made in this country. If you were a Yankee, you could guess why.

The news from New England continues to be bad. More failures are talked of.— The banks, however, are all firm. All the newspapers from the interior now, of New England and New York, begin to bring tidings of distress.

The distress among the laboring people in this city is now very great. If it were November, with dire winter before them, instead of April, leading on smiling summer, the distress would be horrible. On every Saturday, numbers of working men are discharged. Every body is getting rid of responsibilities.

The Commercial Advertiser says that the losses on stocks in this city amount to $20,000,000; losses on cotton abroad to 50,000,000; losses by failures in New York, 60,000,000, and by failures in other cities, 50,000,000! Pile up the specie; roll it to the Mint; hunt for it as Cortez and his Spaniards did. "Reform and glory."

Stocks have fallen again to-day. There will be nothing certain till we hear definitively from England; and such is the intense anxiety now to hear from over sea, that the telegraphing of a packet ship will create a bustle in the city.

The three houses in England so largely connected with the American trade, to which the Bank of England has extended its aid, are stated to be Messrs. *Thomas Wilson & Son, Thomas Wildes & Co.*, and *Timothy Wiggins.* The New York American says: "there seems to exist no doubt in the best informed quarters here that this arrangement may be considered as having been consummated; and we look upon this result, together with that of the credit for about *ten millions* of dollars opened to the Bank of the United States by the Bank of England, as saving this city, and the country at large from a vast increase of suffering."

It was stated some time since, in a foreign newspaper, that a treaty had been entered into between the United States and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. We are happy to learn, since the return of the Frigate Brandywine, that such is the fact; a general convention of peace, friendship, commerce, and navigation, having been concluded by Mr. Larned, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Lima, with the new Government, and transmitted to the Department of State by that vessel.—*Globe.*

Fraudulent packing of Cotton.—We are requested to state, that a Bale of Cotton has been opened at the Factory in this town, fraudulently packed. The individual who brought it to market is well known, and will be exposed unless a satisfactory explanation is made.—*Fayette. Obs.*

The Express Mail rider from the North was waylaid by a ruffian, near Augusta, Geo., on the 22d inst. in an unfrequented spot, and shot at as he passed. The ball penetrated his thigh; but retaining presence of mind, he kept his saddle and quickening his speed, was soon beyond the miscreant's reach.

The rail road mania appears to be raging furiously in Germany. At Frankfort, when the subscription books for a rail road between that city and Wisbaden were opened, the rush of applicants for stock was so great, that the office was obliged to be protected by a detachment of soldiers.

An Idea.—A smart editor, 'down east,' has suggested that the surplus revenue be equally divided among the newspaper printers of the United States. An excellent plan this.

MARRIED

In this town, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Leavenworth, Capt. JAMES J. DUNLAP to Miss MARGARET ALEXANDER, daughter of Dan Alexander, Esq.

We are authorized to announce DR. JAS. T. J. ORR as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorised to announce Mr. JENNINGS B. KERR, as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce BEALY OATES, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorised to announce PEARSALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorised to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

Preservation of the Teeth.

DR. PLEASANTS having arrived, would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to avail themselves of his services, the propriety of a speedy application, as his stay will be short. He can be consulted at his room at Col. Alexander's Tavern, when not out on professional engagements.

May 4th, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a note of hand, given to Dorcas H. Foster, and now in the hands of Dr. J. M. Happoldt, for $472 dated February, 1837, with a credit of $300, as I have an offset against said note, and I am determined not to pay it, without said offset is allowed, unless compelled to do so by law.

LAIRD H. HARRIS.

May 11, 1837. 1-47

Caution.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note of hand given by me to Francis Odell, dated some time in March, as the property for which said note was given has proved unsound. I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

JAS. SPRATT.

Fort Mill, York Dis. So. Ca. May 9, 1837.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. M. Morrison & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and as it is impossible for any business to be conducted without money, we hope our friends, with long standing accounts, will please call and give us a lift. We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received.

J. M. MORRISON.
R. R. TAYLOR.

May 1st, 1837. 147

The Subscribers

Having associated themselves together, respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that the business will be continued by them under the firm of Morrison & Harris, at the old stand, 4 doors North-east of the Courthouse, where they have just received, a large and splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

lately purchased for cash in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, which they offer to the inspection of their friends.—We are determined to sell our goods low to punctual dealers, and we will in all cases make a larger discount for *CASH* than has heretofore been made in this place.

Mr. R. R. Taylor will continue to do business for the present firm.

J. M. MORRISON.
S. A. HARRIS.

May 1st, 1837.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of **Bacon** for sale at the Store of Morrison & Harris, which will be sold on good terms for cash.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the April Court as Executor of Moses Neely, dec'd., requests all those indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately; and all those having claims to present them properly attested within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAS. B. KNOX, *Executor.*

April 27, 1837. 3w

Farmers' Inn.

THE subscriber having recommenced business at the above stand, hopes that his former friends and patrons will still oblige him by calling. His **Table** will be supplied with as good fare as the market will afford, and his **STABLE** equal to any in this place.

JAMES R. NEELY.

March 30, 1837. 39tf

ATTENTION!
Town Company.

YOU are ordered to parade in Charlotte, on Saturday the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill.

J. D. SMITH, *Capt.*

May 4, 1837. 2w

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg County, about the 1st of October last, a negro man by the name of JIM, aged about 27 years, and about 6 ft. high, of a yellow complexion. He was purchased of Darling Love, of Cabarrus county, and I suspect he is lurking about Read's Gold Mine, in that county. I will give the above reward to any person that will apprehend, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him.

JOHN K. HARRISON.

March 2, 1837. 44tf

The Elegant and Thorough-bred *HORSE*
McDUFF,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz: at the Charlotte Hotel on the 6th of March next, and on the 8th March at R. People's Store, in Providence Settlement, and at T. R. Careton's Store, Lancaster District, S. C., on the 10th and 11th March, and from thence to Charlotte every 9th day during the season, and will render service at the low price of **$12** the single leap; **$20** the Season; **$30** to ensure a Mare to be in foal, which shall be due as soon as the fact is ascertained or the property changed, with **50** cents to the Groom in every instance. Every care and attention will be paid to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any. McDUFF is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, in fine health, rising eleven years old. In appearance and purity of blood, he has but few equals. The season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 15th of June.

Pedigree.—McDUFF was got by the celebrated Race Horse Washington, he by Timoleon, and Timoleon by the justly renowned horse Sir Archy. Washington's dam was the celebrated Ariadne by the imported Citizen. McDuff's dam was Col. R. H. Jones's fine bred mare Perfection, who was by Sir Archy, her dam by Bell's old Florizel, (the best race horse in America of his day,) her grand dam by Bell Air, her g. g. grand dam by Celer, g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Why-not.

For Performances on the Turf, see handbills.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Wadesborough, Anson Co. Feb. 1837. 40tf

SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Executed in the neatest & latest style, by

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 26, 1837. 143

Just in Time!

THE Subscribers inform their friends and former customers that they are now receiving from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

of the latest styles and approved patterns. They are determined to sell as low as other men, and will in all cases make liberal discounts to persons paying **Cash.** They wish their friends to call and "*take a peep*" at their STOCK. Any person buying goods by the piece shall have bargains. They also wish it distinctly understood, that they are the General *Agents* for selling

Dr. Peters' Anti-billious Pills,

that they receive them from head quarters and are warranted to be genuine. Any person can be supplied by the quantity at a small advance.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Judkin's celebrated Ointment,
Best Rio and Laguira Coffee,
St. Croix Sugar and Salt,

with many other articles in our line. Please call and see.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, April 26, 1837. 43tf

Pay your Taxes!!

THE Taxes for the year 1836 is now due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they must be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bills, as this is the only kind of money that will be taken from me in payment of the State Tax.

J. M'CONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

April 26, 1837. 43tf

Credit Sale.

ON Monday, the 15th of May next, I will sell on the premises, the

Valuable Plantation,

formerly owned by Frederick Dinkins, on the waters of Sugar Creek, and on the road leading from Charlotte to the Old Nation Ford, containing about **550** acres, adjoining the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Mrs. Susannah Smartt, Mrs. Obedience Dinkins, H. H. Glover, and Maj. B. Wethers, subject to the widow's dower, for the benefit of partition among the heirs. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

By order of Court,

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

April 21, 1837. 145—Price adv. $1½.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Godfrey Williamson, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment. No indulgence can be given. All those who have claims against said estate, will present them properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM JAMISON, }

April 25, 1837. 145

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Phineas S. Dewey, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to come forward and present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SILAS DEWEY, *Executor.*

April 25, 1837. 145t

Once More!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that he has added to the **Omnibus Concern** more Horses and Carriages, and feels confident that he can accommodate all who may wish private conveyances from Charlotte. He also keeps

Saddle Horses.

Terms of hire reasonable.

B. P. BOYD.

April 12, 1837. 153

N. B. The subscriber also keeps for the accommodation of the Travelling Public,

Corn, Fodder, Hay, Meal, &c.

for Sale. Call at the Post Office.

B. P. B.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of May next, being the 22d day, the Plantation on which the Rev. Samuel Caldwell died, one mile north of Sugar Creek Church, and containing upward of **300** acres of land, on which is a good Brick Dwelling House and necessary outhouses, and on which is an excellent meadow of from five to ten acres, and fifty or perhaps one hundred acres of cleared land. I will sell the above property for *Cash*, to satisfy certain claims, for the payment of which it is conveyed to me in trust.

J. M. HUTCHISON, *Trustee.*

April 12, 1837. 145

POETRY.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

I envy not the mighty king,
Upon the splendid throne—
Nor crave the glittering diadem,
Nor wish his power my own!
For though his power and wealth be great,
And round him thousands bow
In reverence—in my low estate
More solid peace I know.

I envy not the miser—he
May tell his treasures o'er,
May heaps on heaps around him see,
And toil and sigh for more;
I'd scorn his narrow sordid soul,
Rapacious and unjust;
Nor bow beneath the base control
Of empty, gilded dust.

My wants are few and well supplied
By my productive fields,
I court no luxuries besides,
Save what contentment yields,
More pure enjoyments labor brings,
Than wealth or fame can bring.
And he is happier who lives
A Farmer, than a King.

New Spring and Summer
Goods.

The Subscribers

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they are now receiving their Spring supply of

GOODS,

lately purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, which consists in part of the following articles:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, Green and Invisible Green, } **Cloths**
Low priced do.
Plain Black, Cinnamon and Silver Drab, } **Cassimeres,**
Some few Sattinets,
Bl'k and col'd Florentine and Crape **Camlets,** for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Brown Linens and Linen Drillings,
Plaid Linens, a new article for Summer Pantaloons
A good assortm't. of Marseilles and Valencia } **Vesting,**
Superfine Black Velvet do.
Black Prudesoy, Italian Gro de Swiss, Sinchew and Sarsnet } **Silks,**
Black Italian Satin do.
Colored, Plain and Figured Satin do.
A good assortment of Colored, Plain and Figured Gro de Nap, } do.
A good assortment of Ladies Dress Handkerchfs. and Veils,
A splendid assortment of Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Black Bombazines,
Plaid and Plain Cambrics,
Bishop's Lawn and Swiss Muslin,
A general assortment of Brown and Bleached Domestics,
Cotton and Linen Sheetings and Shirtings,
Damask Table Cloths and Diaper,
A splendid assort. of English, French and American } **Prints**
Furniture do.
A general assortment of Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms,
White and Black Silk Hose and half Hose,
White and Black Cotton do. Silk Clock do.
Ladies plain Straw, Leghorn, Tuscan and Imitation Tuscan } **Hats,**

Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
Brown & Loaf Sugars,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,
Shoes, Boots, Pumps, Saddles, Bridles,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery, Glass and Queensware,

—ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

together with other articles not enumerated.

☞ **All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.** ☜

The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal encouragement they have received heretofore, and they assure them that they will continue to sell Goods as low, either for cash or on time, to punctual dealers, as they can be purchased in this section of country. Purchasers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. All we ask, is to "*call*," hear prices and judge for yourselves.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April, 1837. 43tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods**, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. BARRINGER & PHIFER, }
" J. F. & C. PHIFER, } *Concord.*
" PHIFER & MOSS, }

Fayetteville, April, 1837. 45tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carolan are informed that his Books and Notes are in the hands of the subscriber. All persons indebted are notified, that if they are not settled immediately, that proceedings will be taken for their collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Feb. 23, 1837.

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Drs. Thomas Harris & P. C. Caldwell

HAVE associated themselves in the

Practice of Medicine,

and pledge themselves to devote their entire attention to the several branches of their profession. There will be no additional charge for consultation in any case. One or the other may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris.

March, 1, 1837. 33tf

The Symmetrical and Thorough-bred Horse
SWEEPER,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the stable of the subscriber, one and a half miles North of Welch's Mill, nine miles west of Concord, and about twelve miles Southwest of Charlotte, on the public road leading from Camden and Cheraw to Statesville, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and will be let to Mares at the following rates: *Five Dollars* the single leap, to be paid whenever service is rendered; *Ten Dollars* for the Season, to be paid at the expiration of the Season; and *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure a Mare to be with foal. In every instance, parting with or transferring the Mare forfeits the ensurance. SWEEPER will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be liable for any that may happen. The Season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of June.

Description.—SWEEPER is a very rich mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, nine years old next October, of extraordinary muscular power, sixteen hands high, and for extraction or parentage inferior to no horse in this section of country. It is deemed unnecessary to say much as to his form and muscular power—he will show for himself.

Pedigree.—SWEEPER was foaled and raised in Western Virginia. He was sired by Roger's Roanoke, he by the renowned old Sir Archie. Roanoke's dam was by Mark Anthony, grandam by Pantaloon, g. g. dam by Wildair, g. g. g. dam by Sweeper, who was by the imported horse Sweeper. Sweeper's dam was by General Jackson's celebrated race horse Truxton, and he by the old imported Diomede, grandam by Medley.

The subscriber embraces this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, and flatters himself he can accomodate them with a horse as a foal-getter, that in every respect is calculated to please and render more universal satisfaction than any horse he has ever kept. Although the subscriber labors under the peculiar disadvantage of not having the opportunity of showing his horse to his friends and former customers sooner, he fondly cherishes the belief that from the superiority of Sweeper and the accomodation of terms, he will merit a liberal share of patronage. The stallion Sweeper has but very recently arrived in these parts from Western Virginia. The subscriber confidently recommends his friends and former customers who have Mares to put, to call on him, see his horse, and judge if he is not worthy of patronage.

ELAM S. HARRIS.

Cabarrus county, March 17, 1837.

P. S. The correctness of the Pedigree of Sweeper is certified, warranted, and vouched for as above, by

GEORGE H. PHELPS,
AND
Maj. THOMAS ALLEN,
Both of Western Virginia.

N. B. Persons residing at a distance and wishing to put mares, will be accomodated on as reasonable terms as at all practicable.

38tf E. S. H.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—

Some new Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Nov. 3, 1836. 18-tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24-tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Heavy City [illegible]

THE subsc[illegible] and rec[illegible]

Heavy [illegible]

well w[illegible] interior[illegible] est prices [illegible] Cash or City Acc[illegible]

L[illegible] ished to order at the shortest notice.

[illegible]

Charlotte, Jan. 23, 1837. [illegible]

NEW CABINET SHOP.

[illegible]

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the College Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 18tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at
WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 38tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—APRIL 2[illegible]

Brandy, Peach,	80 a 90	Iron,
do. Apple,	70 a 75	Molasses,
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Nails, cut,
Beeswax,	25 a	Sugar, brown,
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Loaf,
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Lump,
Cotton,	8 a 10½	Salt,
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Tobacco, leaf,
Corn,	91 a 105	Tallow,
Flaxseed,	$1¼ a	Wheat,
Flour,	8 a 8½	Whiskey,
Feathers,	45 a 50	Wool,

CHERAW—MAY 2.

Bacon,	10 a 21½	Iron,
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Molasses,
Bagging,	18 a 25	Oats,
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Rice,
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Sugar,
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt, in sacks,
Corn,	90 a 95	do. bush.
Flour from wags.	8 a	Tallow,
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tobacco, manuf.

COLUMBIA—APRIL 2[illegible]

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,
Bacon, round,	13 a 16	do Orleans,
Bale Rope,	20 a 25	Salt, in sacks,
Bagging, hemp,	20a 25	do in bulk,
do tow,	25 a 00	Sugar, loaf,
Cotton,	6 a 10	do brown,
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,
Corn,	87 a 91¼	do St. Croix,
Flour, country,	12 a 14	do Havana,
Iron, Swedes,	6 a 6½	Tallow,
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,

CHARLESTON—APRIL 22.

Apple Brandy,	38 a 45	Mackerel, No. 1,
Bacon,	8 a 9	do No. 2,
do Hams,	10 a 00	do No. 3,
Butter,	16 a 20	Nails, cut,
Bagging,	18 a 20	Oats,
Bale Rope,	11 a 13	Rice, prime,
Beeswax,	18 a 22	do inferior,
Cotton, upland,	12a 13	Salt, in sacks,
Coffee, prime,	12 a 13½	do in bulk,
do inferior,	11 a 11½	do T. Island,
Corn,	[illegible] a 107	Sugar, Havana,
Cogn'c Brandy,	[illegible] a 2	do loaf,
Flour,	11 a 12	do brown,
Holland Gin,	1 a 1¼	do St. Croix,
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,
do Swedes,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans,
Lard,	9 a 10	Teas,
Molasses, Cuba,	34 a 35	Tallow, Carolina,
do Orleans,	43a00	Whiskey,